

KAIZL, Ladislav, MUDr

Byssinosis. Pracovní lek. 7 no.4:199-202 Jy '55.

1. Zdravotnické strejisko n.p. Nopaka, Nova Paka.

(PNEUMOCONIOSES

byssinosis, occup. in cotton spinners)

(OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES

byssinosis in cotton spinners)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec. 17 Vol. 3/5 Public Health May 57

1425. KAIZL ^{Ladislav} C. *Epidemie Q horečky u přadláků bavlny. Q-fever epidemic
in cotton-spinners PRACOVNÍ LÉKARSTVÍ (Praha) 1956, 8/4 (300-
301)

An epidemic of Q-fever occurred in the dust-producing part of a cotton-spinning factory, affecting 27 employees. The high temperatures lasted from 3 to 11 days; 3 patients had enlarged spleens. In the blood a normocytosis or leucopenia, and almost always lymphocytosis, were found. Convalescence was tedious. Later on a positive complement-fixing reaction to Q-fever was found in 7 patients.

KAIZR, V.

Socialist competition in electric-power plants of enterprises of the Ministry of Forestry and the Wood Industry in 1954. p. 131.

ENERGETIKA. (Ministerstvo energetiky a ceskoslovenska vedecka technicka spolecnost pro energetiku pri Ceskoslovenske akademii ved)
Praha, Czechoslovakia
Vol. 5, no. 4, Apr. 1955

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 11
Nov. 1959
Uncl.

KAJ, JOZEF

Sieja jezior miedzychodzkich; studia nad jej poglowiem, biologia i autochtonizmem. Poznan, Panstwowe Wydawn. Naukowe, 1955. 75p. (Poznanskie Towarzystwo Przyjaciol Nauk. Komisja Nauk Rolniczych i Lesnych. Prace, t. 2, zesz. 9)

SOURCE:

East European Acession List (EEAL) Library of Congress
Vol. 5, no. 8, August 1956

KAJ, J.

"The course of spawning of fishes in the lower part of the Welna River"

p. 183 (Polskie Archiwum Hydrobiologii, Vol. 4, 1958, Warsaw, Poland)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 1, Jan. 59.

KAJ, J.

A contribution to the knowledge of the biology and geographical distribution of Pelecus cultratus L. in the Baltic shore waters. p.213.

PADANIA FIZJOGRAFICZNE NAD POLSKA ZACHODNIA. Poznan, Poland. Vol.4, 1958.

Monthly List of East European Accessions Index (EEAI), LC. Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959
Uncl.

KAJ, Jozef; LEWICKA, Krystyna

Influence of the size of spawn in the ovaries of *Salmo trutta* L., upon the embryonic and postembryonic development. Roczniki Wyz Szkola Rol Poznan no.12:55-68 '62.

1. Katedra Rybactwa, Wyzsza Szkola Rolnicza, Poznan.

KAJ, Jozef; MANIEWSKA, Halina

Embryonic and postembryonic development course of *Rutilus rutilus* L. under conditions of artificial insemination.
Roczniki Wyz Szkola Rol Poznan no.12:69-78 '62.

1. Katedra Rybactwa, Wyzsza Szkola Rolnicza, Poznan.

KAJAK, A.; LUCZAK, J.

Clumping tendencies in some species of meadow spiders.
Bul Ac Pol Biol 9 no.11:471-476 '61.

1. Institute of Ecology, Polish Academy of Sciences. Presented
by K. Petrusiewicz.

KAJAK, Z.

COCHISE :
 CATCHER :
 AP. JAR. :
 AUTHOR : Kajak, Z.
 INST. :
 TITLE :
 ORIG. PUB. :
 ABSTRACT :

1/1

KAJAK, Z.

Role of a rise of the water level in the removal and introduction of benthonic fauna in environment connected with rivers. p. 47.

EKOLOGIA POLSKA, SERIA B. (Polska Akademia Nauk. Komitet Ekologiczny)
Warszawa, Poland. Vol. 5, no. I, 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, no. 2, Feb. 1960

Uncl.

KAJAK, Z.

The representativeness of benthonic samples. *Bul Ac Pol biol* 8 no.2:
67-70 '60. (EEAI 10:4)

1. Laboratory of Ecology, Polish Academy of Sciences. Presented by
K.Petrusewicz.
(BENTHOS)

KAJAK, Zdzislaw

The 5th Congress of Polish biologists. Kosmos Biologia 11 no.2:
225-228 '62.

KAJAK, Zdzislaw

The 5th Congress of Polish biologists. Kosmos Biologia 11 ,
no.2:225-228 '62 .

KAJAN, B.; MAJOR, F.

Effect of gradients on the fuel consumption of trucks, p.43.

KOZLEKEDESTUDOMANYI SZEMLE. (Kozlekedes- es Kozlekedesepitestudományi
Egyesület)
Budapest, Hungary
Vol. 9, no. 1/2, Jan./Feb. 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAT) LC., Vol. 8, no.7, July 1959
Uncl.

KAJAN, Bela, okleveles gazdasagi mernok

The effect of the traffic on the velocity of transportation on two-lane roads. Kozl tud sz 12 no.9:393-406 S '62.

1. Utugyi Kutato Intezet osztalyvezetoje.

KAJAN, Bela, dr.

Report on the Dresden Congress on Roads. Kozlöked kozl
19 no.48:803-805 1 D '63.

KAJALI, Bela, dr., a muszaki tudomanyok kandidatusa

Selection of technical characteristics of roads. Kozl tud
sz 14 no.1:39-45 Ja'64.

1. Utugyi Kutato Intezet osztalyvezetoje.

RAJAN, Bela, dr., a musician and lawyer in Lithuania

Lessons from the 11th International Road Congress held in Rome.
Kral had in 12 no. 12370-5/6. D. 1/4.

1. Director Chief, Kral was in a Institute - Budapest.

KAJAN, Bela

The 12th International Road Congress in Rome. Kozleked kozl 20
no.28:469-471 12 JI '64.

KAJAN, J.

A type of left-simple semigroup. p. 187

MATEMATICKO-FYZIKALNY CASOPIS. (Slovenska akademia vied)
Bratislava Czechoslovakia

Vol. 8, no. 4, 1958

Monthly list of East European accessions (ERAI) LC. VOL. 9, no. 1 January 1960

Uncl.

17(2)

SOV/25-59-7-12/53

AUTHOR: Kajan, N., Staff-member of the Institute, Docent

TITLE: Epidemic Hepatitis

PERIODICAL: Nauka i zhizn', 1959, Nr 7, pp 30-32 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article describes epidemic hepatitis or Botkin disease and gives therapeutical data on how to fight it. Epidemic hepatitis is caused by a tiny virus (80-100 millimicrons) which resemble small, slightly flattened globules (Figure 1). There are several species of that virus - Botkin virus, sclerogenous virus, and AE-type virus - in the discovery of which the Rumanian virologist Academician Nicolau participated. The Rumanian school of virologists also developed a new method to diagnose various forms of hepatitis by the agglutination reaction of erythrocytes of birds. In addition to this, Rumanian scientists ascertained specific changes caused by that virus in the human organism. There is 1 photograph.

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Virology of the AS Rumanian People's Republic.
Card 1/1

KAJANOVA, Olga

A conference on the trends of development of the literary Slovak language. Vestnik CSAV 71 no.4:443-445 '62.

KAJBA, I.

Production in the Magirus-Deutz Factory and adoption in the Factory of Automobiles in Maribor, p. 137

STROJNISKE VESTNIK (Fakuleta za elektroehniko in strojninstvo Univerze v Ljubljani Institut za turbostroje v Ljubljana Drustov strojnih inzenirjev in tehnikov LR Slovenije in Strojna industrija Slovenije) Ljubljana, Yugoslavia.
Vol 4, no. 5, Sept 1958.

Monthly List of East European Accession EEAI LC, Vol 8, no.6, June 1959
Uncla.

KAJCSA, Jozsef

Pressure well without water. Magy vasut 8 no.10:5
16 My '64.

1. Railroad station master, Szerencs.

✓ Industrial uses of soybeans. H. Niewiadomski and H. Kajtalski. *Prace Glownego Inst. Przemyslu Rolnego* 3, No. 2, 3-8 (1953).—The authors reviewed and analyzed some of the techniques of production of chlorinated soybean flour from full-fat soybeans and defatted soybean meal. Its applications to food products are given. Soybean flour was added to baking products in concn. of 5%; the best results were obtained with partly defatted flour added to dark bakery products. In the candy industries, soybean flour was successfully added in concn. of 5-10% to wafers, chocolate candies, etc. Other food products which can utilize the soybean include canned soups, macaroni, and sausages. Richard Ehrlich

KASPEROWICZ, E.

CA

Changes in plant cells during drying. 1b. Kasperowicz and A. Kuc. *Polish Abstr. Umiejetnosci, Prace Kom. Nauk Farmaceut., Dissertationes Pharm.* 1, 153-154 (1949).—Medicinal plants useful in the prepn. of drugs are used almost exclusively in dried form. In studying the effect of drying upon some of these plants, it was found that the dried plants were composed almost entirely of dead cells. Consequently, the physiologically active ingredients of dried plants may be different from those of fresh ones, since the latter may be decomposed by enzymes over which the cytoplasm has lost its control. The only raw plant material whose medicinally active ingredients remain unchanged to a large extent during drying are seeds. The methods of drying of individual medicinal plants will be studied in greater detail, in order to det. the optimum conditions for the preservation of the vitality of their cells. Edward A. Ackermann

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000619920017-6"

KAJDEROWICZ-JAROSINSKA, D.

WSZECHSWIAT. Warszawa. No. 9, Sept. 1958.

The appearance of alkaloids in plants. p. 256.

SCIENCE

Monthly List of East European Accessions (ERAI), IC, Vol. 8, No. 2,
February 1958, Unclass.

KAJDI, Lajos

Mechanical wire brush. Ujit lap 14 no.21:28 10 N '62.

1. Epitesugyi Miniszterium Szabolcsmegyei Allami Epiteipari
Vallalat, Nyiregyhaza, Szechenyi ut 43.

KAJDI, Laszlo

Plastic pipe connections. Hidrologiai kozlony 41 no.2:109,
117 Ap '61.

KAJDI, Laszlo

Water supply of Vienna, Austria. Hidrologiai közlöny 46 no.12:
573-576 D '64.

Z/031/63/011/004/002/002
E073/E332

AUTHORS: Benda, Petr, Engineer, Luftner, Antonín and
Kajer, Stanislav

TITLE: Influence of preforming on the quality of forgings
of blades for aircraft propellers

PERIODICAL: Strojírenská výroba, no. 4, 1963, 200 - 203

TEXT: Experience gained in the manufacture of propeller blades by the V.I. Lenin Works, Pilsen, is described. The composition of the alloy must conform with the specification CSN 42 4201, i.e. have the following composition (%): Cu 3.8 - 4.8, Mn 0.4 - 0.8, Mg 0.4 - 0.8, rest Al, the maximum permissible content of admixtures being Fe 0.7, Ni 0.1, Fe + Ni 0.7, Si 0.7, Zn 0.3, others 0.1; total 1.8%. After hardening, the minimum mechanical properties in the longitudinal direction must be $\sigma_{pt} = 38 \text{ kg/mm}^2$, $\sigma_{kt} = 24 \text{ kg/mm}^2$, $\delta_5 = 13\%$. As starting material extruded circular or square cross-section rods of various dimensions were used. On the basis of the experiments, a more simple preforming technology is recommended for smaller propeller

Card 1/3

Influence of

Z/031/03/011/004/002/002
E073/E335

blades. In accordance with this technology, an extruded bar 130 x 57 mm, 1100 mm long, was cut by a saw into two halves, with dimensions as shown in Fig. 8. The bar was then subjected to upsetting along approximately three-fifths of its length to reduce the height to 57 mm, as shown in Fig. 12, and forged in a die without reheating. The preforged blade was placed into the die with the original surface, produced by sawing, in a sideways position; this improved the texture in the transverse direction and the depth of local coarsened structure was reduced to a minimum. There are 13 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Závody V.I. Lenina, n.p. Plzeň
(V.I. Lenin Works, n.p. Pilsen)

Card 2/3

Influence of

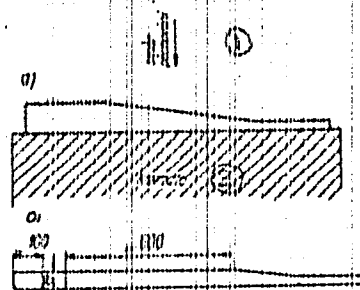
Z/031/63/011/004/002/002
E073/E333

Fig.8: Preforged part produced by handsawing



Fig.12: a) upsetting of semi prior to die-forging;
b) upsetting of semi ready for die-forging

Legend: 1 - direction of upsetting
2 - anvil



Card 3/3

KAJETANOWICZ, Wojciech, mgr inż.

Initiative. Przegl techn 85 no. 13: 2 29 Mr '64.

KAJETANOWICZ, Zdzisław

2

1.6-201
 Kajetanowicz, Zdzisław. Występowanie powodzi w Karpatkach. (Occurrence of floods in the Carpathians). *Prace Instytutu Hydrogeologii, Warszawa*, 6(14):16-17, 1953. DLC--Spring floods are of little importance in the Carpathians. The great majority of high waters there are caused by heavy rain in summer, usually in July ("Silent John's waters"), although small floods may occur the year round, except in Jan. A study of flood data for many years shows that important floods never cover the whole basin of the Vistula, but only some of its tributaries. An analysis of the movement, speed of floods and the flood time-interval between important tributary Łasin and Zawichost (central Vistula) reveals that even general floods caused by continuous rains over the whole territory of the basin could never converge simultaneously in the central Vistula Basin. Subject headings: 1. Floods. 2. Carpathians. 3. Vistula River, Poland.--L.M.P.

W. J. P.

KAJETANOWICZ, Z.

Hydrologic observations in a homogeneous system. In French.

p. 110. ACTA GEOPHYSICA POLONICA

(Polska Akademia Nauk. Komitet Geofizyki) Warszawa.

Vol. 3, no. 2, 1955

So East European Accessions List, Vo. 5, no. 1, Jan. 1956

KAJELANOWICZ, Z.:

POLAND

"Hydrological Observations in a Homogenous Syatem." (In French)

SO: Acta Geophysica Polonica, Vol.III, #3, 1955, p. 110.

KAJETANOWICZ, Z.

KAJETANOWICZ, Z., Analysis of the control of smoke curing. p. 18.

Vol. 7, no.3, Mar. 1955, Warszawa, Poland

AGRICULTURE

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, No.2 Feb. 1956

ANDEPAC, S.

Some remarks on the lectures "Water Management" in the sphere of polytechnic studies. p.12.

OGPONA K. OGONA (Naczelna Organizacja Techniczna) Warszawa
Vol. 16, no. 1, Jan. 1956

So. East Europe n Accessions List

Vol. 5, No. 1

September 1956

KAJETANOWICZ, Z.

KAJETANOWICZ, Z. In memory of Professor Romuald Rolonski. p. 259

Vol. 16, no. 6, June 1956

GOSPODARKS WODNA

TECHNOLOGY

Warszawa , Poland

So: Ea st European Accession, Vol. 6, no. 2, Feb. 1957

SMYK, B.; KAJETANOWICZ, Z.; URBANIAK, A.

Essay of the establishment of self-purification capacity of rivers
based on a statistical method. Acta Microb.polen. 8:131-132 1959.
(WATER POLLUTION)

KAJETANOWICZ, Zbigniew, prof., dr. inz.

Genetic dependence between soil water and surface water. Gosp wodna
22 no.11:481-484 N '62.

1. Politechnika, Krakow.

KAJETANOWICZ, Zbigniew, dr.

Hydrologic calculations by means of topographical factors.
Hidrologiai kozlony 42 no.3:294-300 Ag '62.

1. Krakkoj Muszaki Foiskola Vizepitestani Tanszek vesetoje.

JASIEWICZ, Romuald, dr inż.; RADZIKOWSKI, Adam, doc. dr inż.; MANTHEY, Tadeusz, dr inż.; PIETKA, Zenon, dr inż.; KAJETANOWICZ, Zbigniew, prof. dr inż.; MAJEWSKI, Wojciech, mgr inż.; KORUŁA, Bolesław, mgr inż.; JACENKOW, Bolesław, mgr inż.; ZMIGRODZKI, Zbigniew, prof. dr inż.; MIKUCKI, Zygmunt, doc. dr inż.; SOBIERAJ, Jerzy, mgr inż.

Discussions on papers and communications. Rozpr hydrotechn no.12: 49-64 '62.

1. Technical University, Warsaw (for Jasiewicz, Zmigrodzki, Mikucki).
2. Technical University, Szczecin (for Radzikowski).
2. Research Institute of Hydraulic Engineering, Polish Academy of Sciences, Gdansk (for Manthey, Majewski, Jacenkov, Sobieraj).
4. State Hydrological and Meteorological Institute, Warsaw (for Pietka).
5. Technical University, Krakow (for Kajetanowicz, Kordas).

KR) FHSZ, S;

P O L .

3107

000.902 : 000.902.3 : 535-03 (311.4)

Kalfasz, S. The Problem of Bond Stress in Reinforced and Chord Concrete

"Zagadnienie przyczepności w żelbetonie i żelbetonie" Inżynieria i Budownictwo. No. 9, 1953, pp. 283—292, 26 figs., 1 tab.

Bond stresses in chord concrete have been fully developed and utilized. Bond stresses are influenced by the following factors: bond between the surface of the chord and the surface of concrete; friction caused by the pressure of concrete on the chord; friction caused by the increase in transverse dimension of the chord occurring at both ends of the concrete element when the tension is released. Experiments carried out in Poland indicate that the problem of bond in chord concrete must be elucidated in detail.

87-012 42
174

KAJFASZ, S.; KIERSKI, B.

Prospects of the development of prestressed concrete.

p. 17 (Budownictwo Przemyslowe) Vol. 4, no. 3, Mar. 1955, Warszawa, Poland

SO: MONTHLY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEAI) LC, VOL. 7, NO. 1, JAN, 1958

1949 6100023
Kajfasz S., Ziętek J. Twisted Wires for Wire Concrete.

„Druty splatane w betonie sznurkowym”. Inżynieria i Budownictwo. No. 6, 1935, pp. 198-202, 5 figs., 10 tabs.

Methods of increasing the bond strength of concrete to wires in prestressed members. In view of the fact that the shorter the prestressed concrete members the more dangerous is the lack of bond strength, only wire concrete railway sleepers are considered, these being the shortest members of this type produced. After briefly discussing concrete specifications and wire surface properties, the authors examine the effects due to diameter and profile differences in various wires. Experimental results for sleepers with straight and folded wires are quoted and the numerical data are tabulated. A review is made of the advantages obtained by using twisted wires which constitute material superior to any other. With twisted wires, the amount of prestressing steel may be reduced by 20% and still the strength to crack formation is maintained at 39 t as required by the Railway Authorities.

Mattis 2

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KAJFASZ, S. H.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO MAJOR GROUPS OF THE

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000619920017-6"

Poland/Chemical Technology -- Chemical Products and Their Application. Silicates.
Glass. Ceramics. Binders, I-9

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 1738

Author: Kajfasz, S.

Institution: None

Title: Prestressed Concrete Test Station

Original

Periodical: Inz-ai i budown., 1956, Vol 13, No 5, 201-205; Polish

Abstract: None

Card 1/1

KAJFASZ, S.

Continuous plate prestressed in two directions. p. 302.

Vol. 12, no. 9, 1957
INZYNIERIA I BUDOWNICTWO
Warszawa

SOURCE: Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAL), IC, Vol. 5, no. 2
Feb 1956

KAJFASZ

Retarded deformation of reinforcement in prestressed-concrete structures; relaxation of wire in prestressed-concrete structures. p.51.

(ARCHIWUM INZYNIERII LADOWEJ. Vol. 3, No. $\frac{1}{2}$, 1957. Warszawa, Poland)

SC: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, No. 10, October 1957. Uncl.

KAJFASZ, S.

Apartment construction in Sweden, p. 199

INZNIERIA I BUDOWNICTWO. (Naczelna Organizacja Techniczna i. Polski
Zwiazek Inzynierow i Technikow Budowlanych) Warszawa, Poland.
Vol. 16, No. 5, May 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions Index (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 11,
November 1959
Uncl.

YAJFASZ, S.

Building houses in Sweden, the production of elements, p. 297

INZNIERIA I BUDOWNICTWO. (Naczelna Organizacja Techniczna i Polski
Zwiazek Inzynierow i Technikow Budowlanych) Warszawa, Poland.
Vol. 16, No. 7, July 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions Index (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 11,
November 1959
Uncl.

KAJFASZ, S.

Production of wire-prestressed concrete in Sweden and Poland. p. 341.

INZYNIERIA I BUDOWNICTWO. Warszawa, Poland. Vol 16, no. 8, Aug. 1969.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (MEAI) LC, Vol. 9, no. 2, Feb. 1960.
Uncl.

KAJFASZ, Stanislaw (Warszawa)

Co-working conditions of two types of concrete in composite constructions. Archiw inz lad 7 no.3:433-446 '61.

ZEMAN, Jozef, inz.; KAJFASZ, S., doc. dr [translator]

Design of a steel arched bridge in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. Inz i bud 19 no.1:1-8 Ja '62.

1. Hutni projekt, Praha (for Zeman)

KAJTASZ, Stanislaw

Conditions for cracking and deterioration of composite concrete structures. Archiw inz lad 8 no.3:327-340 '62.

KAJFASZ, Stanislaw, doc, dr; STEININGER, Zygmunt, dr

Patented rolled bars as reinforcement of prestressed concrete.
Inz 1 bud 20 no.1:36-40 Ja '63.

KAJFASZ, Stanislaw, doc. dr inz.

Some problems of the development of prestressed constructions.
Inz i bud 19 no.3:89-92 Mr '62.

BRANDT, Andrzej, dr inz.; KAJFASZ, Stanislaw, doc. dr.inz.

Prestressed concrete congress in Rome and Naples. Inz i bud 19
no.12:478-482 D '62.

KAJFASZ, Stanislaw (Warszawa)

Endurance of stress in wires reinforcing prestressed concrete in
an aggressive environment. Archiw inz lad 8 no.4:345-356 '62.

KAJFASZ, Stanislaw (Warszawa)

Shearing strength in the interfacial plane of two concretes.
Archiw inz lad 10 no.2:235-245 '64.

KAJPASZ, Stanislaw; GLEBIAR, Zbigniew; TORSKI, Henryk; HERNIMSKI, Ryszard

Educational conferences of the Polish Academy of Sciences in
Jablonna. Mechanizm stow 2 no.2:99-102 '64.

KAJFASZ, Stanislaw, doc. dr inz.

"Theory of prestressed structures" by W. Olasak, S. Kaufman,
Cz. Elmer, Z. Bychawski. Reviewed by Stanislaw Kajfasz.
Inz 1 bud 19 no.10:412- 3 of cover 0 '62.

KAJFASZ, Stanislaw, doc. dr inz.

International collaboration in the utilization of scientific
research. Inz i bud 21 no.11:369-371 N '64.

KAJFEZ, D.

KAJFEZ, D. Impluse amplitude modulation. II. p. 307

Vol. 23, no. 9/10, 1955
ELEKTROTEHNIŠKI VESTNIK
TECHNOLOGY
Ljubljana

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, no. 3, March 1957

KAJFEZ, D.

Coaxial cables. p. 166.

ELEKTORTEHNISKI VESTNIK. ELECTROTECHNICAL REVIEW. Ljubliana, Yugoslavia.
Vol. 27, no. 5/6, 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EFAI) LC Vol. 9, no. 2, Feb. 1960.

Uncl.

KAJFEZ, Darko, ing. (Banja Luka)

Coaxial connectors. Elektr vest 28 no.6/7:136,149-151 '60.

1. Fabrika za elektromehaniku i elektroniku "Rudi Cajavec",
Banja Luka.

KAJFEZ, Darko, ing.

Dimensioning the electric resonator. Telekomunikacije 10 no.4:17-21
0 '61.

(Electric resonators) (Electric measurements)

KAJFEZ, Darko (Ljubljana, Trzaska cesta 2)

Reflectance transformation on two-ports. Elektr vest 30 no.3/4:
a-5-a-8 '62/'63.

KAJFEZ, Darko, inz. (Ljubljana)

Transformation of reflectance in quadripoles. Elektr vest 30
no.3/4:73-80 '62/'63.

1. Zavod za avtomatizacijo, Sektor II, Ljubljana, Trnaska cesta 2.

KAJFOSZ, J.

Distr: 4E3d/4E3c

5"
1-TK
2

19
/ Resolution of photomultipliers in scintillation spectrometers. (Jiri Kopecky and Josef Kajfosz (Inst. Nuclear Phys., Prague). *Czechoslov. J. Phys.* 8, 171-80 (1953) (in English).) The resolution of scintillation spectrometers for γ -rays is influenced by several factors. In this paper a method for separately judging the individual factors is discussed. The influence of statistical processes in the photomultiplier and the possibility of improving the resolution of the scintillation spectrometer by choosing the most suitable photomultiplier and its working parameters is particularly studied.

JB

1/

Harry C. Allen, Jr.

RMK

AUTHORS: Kajfosz, J^{osef} and Kopecký, J. CZ/37-58-5-9/19

TITLE: Twin Crystal Scintillation Spectrometer with Pulse Counting (Dvoukrystalový scintilační spektrometr se sčítáním impulsů)

PERIODICAL: Československý časopis pro Fysiku, 1958, Nr 5, pp 582-588 (Czech)

ABSTRACT: A scintillation spectrometer was designed and built which is operating on the principle of adding up the pulses from two crystals. The instrument consists of a twin crystal coincidence spectrometer which operates on the basis of the following principle: if gamma-radiation hits two crystals which are located near each other, a certain part of the radiation scattered from one crystal will be absorbed in the other crystal. This phenomenon is utilised in the Compton spectrometer of the usual type. In the here described adding spectrometer the fact is utilised that the sum of the energy of the Compton electron and the energy of the scattered quantum yields the average of the primary photon. If the amplitudes of the impulses from both conductors are added up, the resulting impulse will be proportional to

Card 1/2

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CZECH/37-59-1-22/26

21.5300

AUTHORS: Jiří Kopecký, Josef Kajfosz

TITLE: Letter to the Editor: The Efficiency of a Counter Spectrometer for Gamma-Rays¹

PERIODICAL: Československý Časopis Pro Fysiku, 1959, Nr 1, pp 112-113

ABSTRACT: In Ref 1, the authors have described a two-crystal scintillation spectrometer working on the principle of counting the pulses. It is necessary to know the exact dependence of the efficiency of the spectrometer on the energy of the γ -rays. The authors have, therefore, calculated this dependence for the geometry of Ref 1 (Fig 2a), considering the self-absorption of the scattered radiation in the first crystal and the dependence of the scattering angle on the energy. Eq (1) gives the final result for the Compton scattering. Here E is the energy of the primary radiation, E'_{\min} is the minimum energy of the scattered radiation, μ is the absorption coefficient of the γ -radiation in the crystal NaJ(Tl) and the subscripts t, f, and c stand for total, photo-effect and Compton scattering, respectively. Dashed values are for the scattered radiation. d_1 and d_2 are the thicknesses of the crystals,

Card
1/3

67008

CZECH/37-59-1-22/26

Letter to the Editor: The Efficiency of a Counter Spectrometer for Gamma-Rays

R is the radius of the first crystal, φ is the differential effective cross-section for the production of a scattered quantum, θ is the scattering angle for a quantum of energy E' , and k'' shows which part of the radiation scattered in the second crystal is absorbed in this crystal by the photo-effect. The contribution from pair production is given by Eq (2). Two dashes refer to the energy 0.51 MeV, μ_p is the absorption coefficient for the creation of pairs, α is the angle between the annihilation quantum and the axis of the first crystal. α_m is the minimum angle for the given geometry, c is a correction factor giving the number of quanta absorbed by the photo-effect. The total efficiency of the spectrometer is due to the sum of the two partial efficiencies:

$$\eta_s = \eta_c + \eta_p$$

The integrals have been evaluated graphically. The absorption coefficients have been taken from Refs 2 and 3; values for k and c have been measured by the authors. The dependence of the efficiency on the energy is shown ✓

Card
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67014

CZECH/37-59-4-1/16

21.5200

AUTHORS: Jan Urbanec, Jiří Kopecký, and Josef Kaifoske
 TITLE: Radiative Capture of Slow Neutrons by Atomic Nuclei
 PERIODICAL: Československý Časopis Pro Fysiku, 1959, Nr 4,
 pp 339-346

ABSTRACT: The aim of this work was to fill in gaps and make more accurate measurements on low-energy states of a complex nucleus, i.e. at energies of 0.1 to 1 MeV on light elements: S, Cl, K, Ca, V, Mn, Hg. To increase accuracy, a large volume of target material was used. The source of neutrons was a Czechoslovak experimental reactor. The neutrons were taken from a horizontal channel of approximately 100 mm diameter. A bismuth filter of 200 mm thickness was used to reduce the background γ -radiation. The beam of neutrons was collimated by a collimator made of paraffin and Li_2CO_3 (the arrangement is shown in Fig 1). The target material was enclosed in an aluminium cylinder 6 cm dia. x 4 cm long. The wall-thickness was approximately 35 mg/cm². In a single-crystal scintillation spectrometer, a crystal of sodium iodide (4.4 x 3.8 cm) was used. The pulses were analysed by a single channel amplitude

Card 1/2

Prague). Research, Czechoslovak Academy of Science,
 SUBMITTED: January 16, 1959

KAJFOSZ, J.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Nuclear Physics - Installation and Instruments.
Methods of Measurement and Research.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Fizika, No 1, 1960, 282
Author : Kopecky, Jiri; Kajfosz, Josef
Inst : Institute of Nuclear Physics, Prague, Czechoslovakia
Title : The Efficiency of a γ -Ray Summation Spectrometer
Orig Pub : Czechosl. fiz. zh., 1959, 9, No 2, 268-269
Abstract : The efficiency of a two-crystal scintillation spectrometer, operating on the principle of pulse summation (see Abstract 281), is calculated. In the calculation account is taken of the self-absorption of the scattered radiation in the first crystal and the dependence of the angle of scattering on the energy. The resultant efficiency of the spectrometer η_s is represented by the $\eta_s = \eta_c + \eta_p$, where η_c is the

Card 1/2

- 15 -

KAJFOSZ, Josef; KOPECKY, Jiri

Present state of scintillation spectrometry of gamma radiation.
Jaderna energie 6 no.8:272-278 Ag '60.

1. Ustav jaderneho vyzkumu, Ceskoslovenska akademie ved, Praha

KAJFOSZ, J.

Distr: 4B2c(m)

19
Radiative capture of slow neutrons by atomic nuclei. 41.
Kopecky, J. Maffei, and J. L. L. (Czech. Acad. Sci.
Prague). *Časopis. J. Phys. 10*, No. 2, 119-284 (1966)
(in Russian); cf. *Ct 54*, 20853a. — The energies and intensi-
ties of γ -rays from the capture of a neutron by Na, Co, Zn,
Ag, Te, and I nuclei in the 20-1000-e.v. energy region. 7
27 measured with a single-crystal, single-channel scintillation
spectrometer. New energies of the radiative transition
were measured for Co, Zn, Te, and I nuclei.
A. Kremheller

41
MJC (50)
J. P. C.

19 311111
/ Radiative capture of a neutron by Sn , Fe , Co , Mn , Sb ,
(and La , Ac , U). Urbanec, J., Fajst, J., Rospic,
(Czech. Acad. Sci. Prague). *Literatura*, 1, 1951, 10,
275-83 (1950) (in Russian).--Energies and intensities for
measured of the transitions of a compound nucleus, produced
by the capture of a neutron, by means of a single-crystal
scintillation spectrometer. The region of energies 20-180
e.k.v. is investigated. A. Brientice(4)---

URBANETS, Ya.; KAYFOSH, I. [Kajfosh, J.]

Two-crystal scintillation gamma spectrometer, one crystal being organic. Prib. i tekhn. eksp. 8 no.5:40-44 S-O '63.(MIRA 16:12)

1. Ob"yedinennyi institut yadernykh issledovaniy, 2. Institut yadernykh issledovaniy, Praga, Chekhoslovakiya (for Kayfosh).

L 18291-63

EWT(1)/EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS

AFFTC/ASD Pad JD/HW

ACCESSION NR: AP3003663

Z/0055/63/013/006/0474/0476

AUTHOR: Kopecky, J., Chalupa, B., Michalec, R., Kajfosz, J.

TITLE: The beam of polarized neutrons obtained by the method of reflecting from a cobalt mirror

SOURCE: Chekhoslovatskiy fizicheskiy zhurnal, v. 13, no 6, 1963, 474-476

TOPIC TAGS: polarized neutrons, magnetized cobalt mirror, reverse spin, depolarization, shim method

ABSTRACT: In the experimental magnetized mirror of cobalt on a copper base (both 50 microns thick), built by the 4 authors to obtain polarized neutrons, a beam of heat neutrons from the horizontal channel of their experimental reactor BEP-C, emitted by the collimator at the rate of (7.5 plus minus 0.2). 10 sup 7 neutrons/sq cm/sec, with a maximum angle deviation of 12 minutes, falls on a cobalt surface 500 x 120 mm. As already shown by others, in case of sufficiently large B's there is complete reflection for neutrons with a spin parallel to the magnetizing field (refraction coefficient less than 1), whereas for neutrons with

Card 1/3

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ACCESSION NR: AP3003663

reverse spin there is only refraction into the mirror (r.c. more than 1). This produces a neutron beam polarized in the direction of the field magnetizing the mirror. The degree of polarization was measured with another similar mirror, magnets with congruent fields being placed between them to maintain the direction of spin of the neutrons. The table shows that the method of double reflection gives comparatively low values differing from the true polarization because of depolarization of the beam in passing between the regions of the reverse magnetic fields. By using a third mirror the authors determined the quality of the other two and the relationship of their polarizations. Results: double-reflection method 0.788; shim method 0.857; combined 0.852. Using the better of the two mirrors as a polarizer, the degree of polarization attained in the reflected beam was 94 plus or minus 2%. The flow measured in the polarized beam was 2.10 ± 0.10 neutrons/sec (3.10 ± 0.10 neutrons/sq cm/sec.). The flow can be increased by using a mirror 1-1.5 m long. The beam obtained will soon be used to study the radiation capture of polarized neutrons by nuclei. Orig. art. has 1 figure and 1 table.

Card 2/3

L 18291-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3003663

ASSOCIATION: Ustav jaderného výzkumu CSAV, Rez. (Institute of Nuclear Physics of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences).

SUBMITTED: 30Nov62

DATE ACQ: 16Jul63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NS, PH

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 006

Card 3/3

URBANEC, J.; KAJFOSZ, J.; ZVOLSKY, J.[Zvol'skiy, I.]; NOVGORODOV, A.

Investigation of $Dy^{155} \rightarrow Tb^{155}$ decomposition. Chekhovskiy fiz
zhurnal 13 no.8:573-578 '63.

1. Laboratoriya yadernykh problem, Ob'yedinennyy institut
yadernykh issledovaniy, Dubna, SSSR.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000619920017-6

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L 15990-66 EPF(n)-2/EWA(h)/EWT(m)

ACC NR: AP6008437

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0038/65/011/009/0330/0335

AUTHOR: Chalupa, Bohumil--Khalupa, B.; Kalfoss, Josef--Khayfoss, I.; Vavra, Jaroslav--Vavra, Ya.; Holecck, Josef--Golechek, Y. 46
B

ORG: Institute of Nuclear Research, CSAV, Rez (Ustav jaderného výzkumu CSAV)

TITLE: Automation of physical experiments with polarized neutrons 18, 44, 55

SOURCE: Jaderna energie, v. 11, no. 9, 1965, 330-335

TOPIC TAGS: circular polarization, gamma radiation, radiative capture, neutron, automation

ABSTRACT: A device is described that makes the apparatus for the measurement of circular polarization of gamma radiation from radiative capture of polarized neutrons on nuclei entirely automatic. Particular attention is aimed at problems having more general importance in the automation of physical experiments. This work was presented by J. Kopecky. Orig. art. has: 5 figures. NA

SUB CODE: 20, 18 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 005

Card 1/1 2

UDC: 539.125.518.5: 539.171.018

1. 040000-0

ACCESSION NR: AFS00177

Table 1. The results of the three basic methods of primary-radiation absorption measurements for the ^{60}Co source. The results of the measurements are given in the form of the mean values of the absorption coefficients μ and the standard deviations σ of the measurements.

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1. $\frac{1}{2}$ 2. $\frac{1}{3}$ 3. $\frac{1}{4}$ 4. $\frac{1}{5}$ 5. $\frac{1}{6}$ 6. $\frac{1}{7}$ 7. $\frac{1}{8}$ 8. $\frac{1}{9}$ 9. $\frac{1}{10}$ 10. $\frac{1}{11}$ 11. $\frac{1}{12}$ 12. $\frac{1}{13}$ 13. $\frac{1}{14}$ 14. $\frac{1}{15}$ 15. $\frac{1}{16}$ 16. $\frac{1}{17}$ 17. $\frac{1}{18}$ 18. $\frac{1}{19}$ 19. $\frac{1}{20}$ 20. $\frac{1}{21}$ 21. $\frac{1}{22}$ 22. $\frac{1}{23}$ 23. $\frac{1}{24}$ 24. $\frac{1}{25}$ 25. $\frac{1}{26}$ 26. $\frac{1}{27}$ 27. $\frac{1}{28}$ 28. $\frac{1}{29}$ 29. $\frac{1}{30}$ 30. $\frac{1}{31}$ 31. $\frac{1}{32}$ 32. $\frac{1}{33}$ 33. $\frac{1}{34}$ 34. $\frac{1}{35}$ 35. $\frac{1}{36}$ 36. $\frac{1}{37}$ 37. $\frac{1}{38}$ 38. $\frac{1}{39}$ 39. $\frac{1}{40}$ 40. $\frac{1}{41}$ 41. $\frac{1}{42}$ 42. $\frac{1}{43}$ 43. $\frac{1}{44}$ 44. $\frac{1}{45}$ 45. $\frac{1}{46}$ 46. $\frac{1}{47}$ 47. $\frac{1}{48}$ 48. $\frac{1}{49}$ 49. $\frac{1}{50}$ 50. $\frac{1}{51}$ 51. $\frac{1}{52}$ 52. $\frac{1}{53}$ 53. $\frac{1}{54}$ 54. $\frac{1}{55}$ 55. $\frac{1}{56}$ 56. $\frac{1}{57}$ 57. $\frac{1}{58}$ 58. $\frac{1}{59}$ 59. $\frac{1}{60}$ 60. $\frac{1}{61}$ 61. $\frac{1}{62}$ 62. $\frac{1}{63}$ 63. $\frac{1}{64}$ 64. $\frac{1}{65}$ 65. $\frac{1}{66}$ 66. $\frac{1}{67}$ 67. $\frac{1}{68}$ 68. $\frac{1}{69}$ 69. $\frac{1}{70}$ 70. $\frac{1}{71}$ 71. $\frac{1}{72}$ 72. $\frac{1}{73}$ 73. $\frac{1}{74}$ 74. $\frac{1}{75}$ 75. $\frac{1}{76}$ 76. $\frac{1}{77}$ 77. $\frac{1}{78}$ 78. $\frac{1}{79}$ 79. $\frac{1}{80}$ 80. $\frac{1}{81}$ 81. $\frac{1}{82}$ 82. $\frac{1}{83}$ 83. $\frac{1}{84}$ 84. $\frac{1}{85}$ 85. $\frac{1}{86}$ 86. $\frac{1}{87}$ 87. $\frac{1}{88}$ 88. $\frac{1}{89}$ 89. $\frac{1}{90}$ 90. $\frac{1}{91}$ 91. $\frac{1}{92}$ 92. $\frac{1}{93}$ 93. $\frac{1}{94}$ 94. $\frac{1}{95}$ 95. $\frac{1}{96}$ 96. $\frac{1}{97}$ 97. $\frac{1}{98}$ 98. $\frac{1}{99}$ 99. $\frac{1}{100}$ 100. $\frac{1}{101}$ 101. $\frac{1}{102}$ 102. $\frac{1}{103}$ 103. $\frac{1}{104}$ 104. $\frac{1}{105}$ 105. $\frac{1}{106}$ 106. $\frac{1}{107}$ 107. $\frac{1}{108}$ 108. $\frac{1}{109}$ 109. $\frac{1}{110}$ 110. $\frac{1}{111}$ 111. $\frac{1}{112}$ 112. $\frac{1}{113}$ 113. $\frac{1}{114}$ 114. $\frac{1}{115}$ 115. $\frac{1}{116}$ 116. $\frac{1}{117}$ 117. $\frac{1}{118}$ 118. $\frac{1}{119}$ 119. $\frac{1}{120}$ 120. $\frac{1}{121}$ 121. $\frac{1}{122}$ 122. $\frac{1}{123}$ 123. $\frac{1}{124}$ 124. $\frac{1}{125}$ 125. $\frac{1}{126}$ 126. $\frac{1}{127}$ 127. $\frac{1}{128}$ 128. $\frac{1}{129}$ 129. $\frac{1}{130}$ 130. $\frac{1}{131}$ 131. $\frac{1}{132}$ 132. $\frac{1}{133}$ 133. $\frac{1}{134}$ 134. $\frac{1}{135}$ 135. $\frac{1}{136}$ 136. $\frac{1}{137}$ 137. $\frac{1}{138}$ 138. $\frac{1}{139}$ 139. $\frac{1}{140}$ 140. $\frac{1}{141}$ 141. $\frac{1}{142}$ 142. $\frac{1}{143}$ 143. $\frac{1}{144}$ 144. $\frac{1}{145}$ 145. $\frac{1}{146}$ 146. $\frac{1}{147}$ 147. $\frac{1}{148}$ 148. $\frac{1}{149}$ 149. $\frac{1}{150}$ 150. $\frac{1}{151}$ 151. $\frac{1}{152}$ 152. $\frac{1}{153}$ 153. $\frac{1}{154}$ 154. $\frac{1}{155}$ 155. $\frac{1}{156}$ 156. $\frac{1}{157}$ 157. $\frac{1}{158}$ 158. $\frac{1}{159}$ 159. $\frac{1}{160}$ 160. $\frac{1}{161}$ 161. $\frac{1}{162}$ 162. $\frac{1}{163}$ 163. $\frac{1}{164}$ 164. $\frac{1}{165}$ 165. $\frac{1}{166}$ 166. $\frac{1}{167}$ 167. $\frac{1}{168}$ 168. $\frac{1}{169}$ 169. $\frac{1}{170}$ 170. $\frac{1}{171}$ 171. $\frac{1}{172}$ 172. $\frac{1}{173}$ 173. $\frac{1}{174}$ 174. $\frac{1}{175}$ 175. $\frac{1}{176}$ 176. $\frac{1}{177}$ 177. $\frac{1}{178}$ 178. $\frac{1}{179}$ 179. $\frac{1}{180}$ 180. $\frac{1}{181}$ 181. $\frac{1}{182}$ 182. $\frac{1}{183}$ 183. $\frac{1}{184}$ 184. $\frac{1}{185}$ 185. $\frac{1}{186}$ 186. $\frac{1}{187}$ 187. $\frac{1}{188}$ 188. $\frac{1}{189}$ 189. $\frac{1}{190}$ 190. $\frac{1}{191}$ 191. $\frac{1}{192}$ 192. $\frac{1}{193}$ 193. $\frac{1}{194}$ 194. $\frac{1}{195}$ 195. $\frac{1}{196}$ 196. $\frac{1}{197}$ 197. $\frac{1}{198}$ 198. $\frac{1}{199}$ 199. $\frac{1}{200}$ 200. $\frac{1}{201}$ 201. $\frac{1}{202}$ 202. $\frac{1}{203}$ 203. $\frac{1}{204}$ 204. $\frac{1}{205}$ 205. $\frac{1}{206}$ 206. $\frac{1}{207}$ 207. $\frac{1}{208}$ 208. $\frac{1}{209}$ 209. $\frac{1}{210}$ 210. $\frac{1}{211}$ 211. $\frac{1}{212}$ 212. $\frac{1}{213}$ 213. $\frac{1}{214}$ 214. $\frac{1}{215}$ 215. $\frac{1}{216}$ 216. $\frac{1}{217}$ 217. $\frac{1}{218}$ 218. $\frac{1}{219}$ 219. $\frac{1}{220}$ 220. $\frac{1}{221}$ 221. $\frac{1}{222}$ 222. $\frac{1}{223}$ 223. $\frac{1}{224}$ 224. $\frac{1}{225}$ 225. $\frac{1}{226}$ 226. $\frac{1}{227}$ 227. $\frac{1}{228}$ 228. $\frac{1}{229}$ 229. $\frac{1}{230}$ 230. $\frac{1}{231}$ 231. $\frac{1}{232}$ 232. $\frac{1}{233}$ 233. $\frac{1}{234}$ 234. $\frac{1}{235}$ 235. $\frac{1}{236}$ 236. $\frac{1}{237}$ 237. $\frac{1}{238}$ 238. $\frac{1}{239}$ 239. $\frac{1}{240}$ 240.

[illegible]

NR REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 009

Card 2/2

S/081/63/000/002/042/088
B156/B144

AUTHORS: Elsner, Karol, Kajl, Edward, Mazur, Kazimierz, Juszczyk, Leopold, Romańczyk, Julian, Rut, Władysław

TITLE: A method of producing refractory Forsterite articles for regenerator checkers from serpentine strata

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 2, 1963, 374, abstract 2M58 (Pol. patent 45709, March 8, 1962)

TEXT: The distinctive feature of the method patented is that 20% of powdered serpentine, which has been ground to a grain size of < 0.06 mm and kilned at $1000-1200^{\circ}\text{C}$, is added to 80% of serpentine (containing $< 40\%$ of SiO_2 and $> 36\%$ of MgO) which has been ground down to a grain size of ≤ 3 mm but not kilned. Moreover, to improve the compacting properties of the substance, up to 4% of concentrated solutions of waterglass and MgCl_2 are added. The articles are molded out of the substance thus produced at a pressure of $> 400 \text{ kg/cm}^2$, and are then dried at $80-160^{\circ}\text{C}$. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

Building a Socialist Economy in Czechoslovakia

SOV/4213

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Introduction	3
National Economy of Czechoslovakia on the Eve of the Revolution. Fulfillment of the Socialist Revolution	4
Building the Foundation for Socialism	10
New Principles for Managing Industry and Construction	24
Czechoslovak Economy Within the System of International Division of Markets	37
Inflexible Rising of the Standard of Living of the Population	48
Goals Set for Further Growth of the National Economy	51

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000619920017-6"

KAJKA, V.

Dr. Otakar Hnevkovsky on his 60th birthday. Razhl. chir. 40 no.7:
499-501 J1 '61.

(BIOGRAPHIES)

KAYL B.

GORAYEV, Mikhail Ivanovich, akademik; PLIVA, Iozef. Prinnimati uchastiye: TOLSTIKOV, G.A.; LISHTVANOV, L.N.; GEROUT, V. [Heroit, V.]; KAYL, B. [Kajl, B.], doktor khim. nauk; NAVOTNY, L. [Novotna, L.], doktor khim. nauk; GLAZYRINA, D.M., red.; ALFEROVA, P.F., tekhn. red.

[Methods of studying essential oils] Metody issledovaniia efirnykh masel. Alma-Ata, Izd-vo Akad. nauk Kazakhskoi SSR, 1962. 750 p. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Institut khimicheskikh nauk Akademii nauk Kazakhskoy SSR (for Goryayev, Tolstikov, Lishtvanova). 2. Chleny-korrespondenty Akademii nauk Chekhoslovakii (for Pliva, Gerout). 3. Institut organicheskoy i biologicheskoy khimii Chekhoslovatskoy Akademii nauk (for Pliva, Gerout, Kayl, Navotnyy).

(Essences and essential oils)

-KAYL, Endre [Kajl. Endre], inzh.

Outlook for the use of disc brakes on rolling stock. Zhel.
dor.transp. 41 no.11:85-89 N '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Konstruktor vagonostroitel'nogo zavoda v g.D'yer, Vengriya.
(Hungary--Railroads--Brakes)